

this individual in this other place. But there were many who attacked me for making this effort. They said they were glad we had this penetrating and all-wise Cuban expert around. They said they had lost faith in our Government intelligence efforts, and they said so in highly flammable letters to the Congress.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the cat is out of the bag. Two distinguished news reporters, Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, report in their column "Inside Report" on July 12, in the New York Herald Tribune, that this self-appointed expert had no special sources at all. He nimbly pieced the whole thing together with a sissors and a pastepot. And while the Nation rocked, this expert and his staff held their sides to keep from giggling out loud. It was all a gigantic hoax.

Mr. Speaker, people have tried to fool the American people before, but they had never succeeded for very long. I trust the expert in that other place will either institute suit for libel against these two writers or else will apologize to the Congress and to the people of the United States for his deception.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the article referred to from the July 12 issue of the New York Herald Tribune:

INSIDE REPORT: THE CUBA EXPERT
(By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak)

It was Washington at its wackiest when Senator KENNETH H. KEATING parlayed a few tips, a hard-working staff and unlimited gall into overnight recognition as the Nation's No. 1 Cuba expert.

In fact, the source of the New York Republican's apparently endless inside knowledge about Soviet operations behind the Castro curtain remains Washington's best-kept secret. To this very day, the White House is dying to know about KEATING's Government leak.

The answer is hilariously simple, he had no direct Government informants.

KEATING's chief source was a friendly newspaper correspondent who gave him remarkably reliable tips to KEATING after—not before—the information appeared in his own newspaper back home. The full story of this magnificent political coup which brought national prominence to the Senator can now be told.

It began on Friday, August 31, last year, just before the Labor Day weekend. Though not regarded then as a Cuban specialist, KEATING was about to give a routine Senate speech pummeling President Kennedy for the Soviet presence in Cuba.

Then came a telephone call to KEATING from the friendly newsmen, who works for an eastern newspaper not generally read in Washington. He told the Senator about a story he had written for the August 29 edition. Obviously based on official intelligence sources, his dispatch told of 1,200 Russian troops unloaded at the Cuban port of Mariel at a time when Mr. Kennedy was insisting that only Soviet technicians were on Cuban soil. This was a bombshell, and KEATING knew it. He shunted aside his prepared speech.

"This morning, after my comments had been prepared, new and extremely disturbing information came to my attention," KEATING told the Senate. "I believe it should be reported to this body at once." Without identifying the source, he then proceeded to paraphrase the newspaper story that had appeared 2 days earlier.

This won KEATING a quick invitation from NBC's "Today" show for Tuesday, September 4. On Labor Day morning, September 5,

KEATING read a story in the New York Herald Tribune (by Keith Morlett of the London Daily Mail) reporting that 5,000 to 6,000 Russian soldiers had arrived in Cuba. Combining this material with his August 31 speech, KEATING was a smash hit on "Today."

The Kennedy administration panicked. Within the next few months, John McCone, Director of Central Intelligence, made three special trips to KEATING's office. KEATING was invited to lunch with Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

"Who is KEATING's source?" became Washington's favorite guessing game. Some liberal Democrats hinted darkly that McCone, a Republican, was the leak. Others assumed that Reserve Army General KEATING was tapping Pentagon sources.

Only KEATING's 30-member staff knew the truth. The KEATING intelligence agency was simplicity itself. It pruned published sources, checked through normal Government channels of communication, snared minor tidbits of information from refugee leaders. But above all, it scrutinized the stories of that eastern reporter.

Sometimes his staff broke down in paroxysms of giggling over the gullibility of Washington. Sometimes they worried about the balloon bursting.

But the balloon stayed up. KEATING seemed even more omniscient when he told the Senate October 10 that "construction has begun on at least a half-dozen launching sites for intermediate range tactical missiles"—information confirmed by the President 12 days later when the Cuban crisis began. Actually, KEATING's speech was cribbed from an October 7 article by Hal Hendrix in the Miami Daily News, which a reader mailed to KEATING in time for his speech.

KEATING's record for accuracy was flawless until January 31, when he based a speech on a January 29 story by his eastern reporter friend. This time he went beyond the reporter's information in declaring that the Soviets were still maintaining concrete launching sites in Cuba.

KEATING was wrong—for the first time. But nobody really cared. In the wonderland of Washington, his credentials as a Cuba expert were by now impeccable.

NATIONAL YOUTH SCIENCE CAMP

(Mr. HECHLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, a very inspiring development is taking place in the hills of West Virginia, near the National Radio Astronomy Center at Green Bank, W. Va.

For the past 2 weeks 100 outstanding young science students—high school seniors chosen in rigorous competition from every State in the Union—have been assembled at the National Youth Science Camp. These 100 young men, 2 from each of the 50 States, are studying radio astronomy and science with the assistance of the staff of the Green Bank Observatory and visiting faculty members from all over the State of West Virginia. In addition, an active recreation program is being carried out, including many trips to explore the countryside. One of the recreation directors is pole vault champion Dave York. Today, Astronaut M. Scott Carpenter is visiting the camp.

How did this idea get started? This is West Virginia's centennial year. Centennial Commission Director Carl E. Sul-

ivan raised \$75,000 in West Virginia among West Virginians. Although the State of West Virginia has suffered a great deal economically, we did not run to the Federal Government or to any foundation for this money—we raised it ourselves. Then what did we do with it? We did not spend it on West Virginians, but we went out to bring to West Virginia the outstanding science students from all over the country. In this way, West Virginia is making a great contribution to our Nation's strength by cultivating the scientific talent which will serve our Nation in the future. I would like to compliment Camp Director Charles Cochran and his able staff.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include a list of these outstanding young men and their hometowns:

WEST VIRGINIA CENTENNIAL NATIONAL YOUTH SCIENCE CAMP, STATE REPRESENTATIVES:
Alabama: James Leland Miller, Pottersville; H. Stanley Smith, Birmingham.
Alaska: Alan Gnad, Spenard; Michael J. Greaney, Juneau.
Arizona: John Devens Gust, Jr., Phoenix; Joel Vavich, Tucson.
Arkansas: James Allen Floyd (Jim), Fort Smith; Richard Lee Kottig, Saurito.
California: Philip T. Cummings, Riverside; Larry Dillehay, Ventura.
Colorado: James Venette, Broomfield; Joe Vandepute, Glenwood.
Connecticut: Theodore W. Lucas, Greenwich; Richard LaForge (Dick), Darien.
Delaware: Jules Martin, Ironsides; and Clarence W. Taylor, Jr., Wilmington.
Florida: Mark Wales, Canal Point; John Thomas Holloway, Hollywood.
Georgia: John Maynard III, Brunswick; James Thomas Rame, Marietta.
Hawaii: David Harold Macdon, Kaneohe; Harry Katsune Ogawa, Honolulu.
Idaho: Paul Young, American Falls; William J. Thomas, Shoshone Falls.
Illinois: Charles Earl Smith, Evanston; Robert Lane, Chicago.
Indiana: Sam Wilson, Elkhart; David Lane, Elkhart.
Iowa: James E. Marks, Lane Springs.
Kansas: James E. Marks, Lane Springs.
Kentucky: David E. Marks, Horton; John Nelson, Horton.
Louisiana: Shelby A. Shawne, Lexington; Edward Eugene Kirby, Bowling Green.
Louisiana: Robert D. Aswell, Opelousas; Alan Charles Gravel, Alexandria.
Maine: Curtis Alan Knight and William H. Morong III, South Berwick.
Maryland: Michael E. Field, Baltimore; Lonnie Robert Jones, Mount Victoria.
Massachusetts: Peter R. Fredette, Springfield; Alfred M. Boyajian, Scituate.
Michigan: Barrington William Keist, Fenton; Michael Luxenberg, Detroit.
Minnesota: Eugene Oilla, Elm; Gary L. Gradalen, Albert Lea.
Mississippi: Wayne Herrinton, Meridian; Robert Guyton, Jackson.
Missouri: Michael Ladd, Kansas City; Joel Herskowitz, University City.
Montana: Don Blair, Livingston; Alan Lacey, Drummond.
Nebraska: Michael L. Simon, Omaha; William Cunningham Minter, Lincoln.
Nevada: John H. Winfrey, Las Vegas; Richard W. Harris, Reno.
New Hampshire: John Beta, Keene; Albert H. Leveille, Berlin.
New Jersey: Walter E. Diercks, Kenilworth; Joseph J. Maruca, Trenton.
New Mexico: Bruce Lites, Albuquerque; Dennis Wade Wootan, Carlsbad.
New York: Philip Kosinski, Troy; Gordon T. Bird, East Greenbush.
North Carolina: James C. Ballard, Winston-Salem; Fred W. Roush, Mantee.

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Approved For Release 2004/06/23 : CIA-RDP65B00383R000200250032-0

As soon as their guard is down, we shall be able to take them by surprise. This situation apparently has been working well, because they have been using this tactic over and over. After a few jobs, a few towns and a game of basketball we seem to "leap at another chance to be friends." The Communists are not our friends and never will be.

In this country, everybody wants to live in a world at peace. But laziness and stupidity are the roads to destruction.

Democrats Urge Tie With Cuba

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. RALPH R. HARDING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 21, 1961

Mr. HARDING. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Evening Star, on August 19, carried the following account of resolutions adopted by Young Democrats from 13 Western States in a convention at Berkeley, Calif.:

Democrats Urge Tie With Cuba

Berkeley, Calif., August 19.—Young Democrats from 13 Western States ended their convention in Berkeley yesterday with resolutions concerning Cuba, civil rights, and American military deployment.

A total of 32 resolutions demanded, among other things, that the United States resume diplomatic relations with Cuba, that the August 28 Negro civil rights parade in Washington be "carried out as planned," that a nonaggression pact be signed between NATO and Communist Warsaw Pact nations, and that the United States withdraw its troops from South Vietnam.

Other points covered included demands for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, repeal of the McCarran Internal Security Act, revision of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, the abolition of compulsory arbitration in strikes and abolition of the death penalty.

The delegates condemned various organizations, the aim of which they said is to limit the civil rights of nonwhites. These included, the Young Democrats said, the John Birch Society, the Americans for Constitutional Action and the Christian Crusade.

I find that I am in personal disagreement with several of the resolutions. While I respect the views of those on opposite sides of most of these issues, Mr. Speaker, I believe that the three resolutions demanding the signing of the nonaggression pact between NATO and Communist Warsaw Pact nations, the resumption of diplomatic relations with Cuba and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Vietnam are not only unwise but extreme.

I have not hesitated to denounce extremists on the right and point out the folly of withdrawing from the U.N., abolishing the Federal income tax, or impeaching members of the Supreme Court. By the same token I feel I have an obligation to oppose extremism on the left and that is exactly what I consider these three resolutions to be which were reportedly adopted by Western Young Democrats at San Francisco.

When we consider that today the President of the United States with the ad-

vice of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Department of State, and the Justice Department—including the FBI—is making intelligent decisions on NATO, Cuba, and South Vietnam, I believe that it is not only unwise but extreme for any group of young Americans, be they Democrats or Republicans, to adopt these resolutions that were reportedly adopted at San Francisco.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I want to completely disassociate myself from these three resolutions. I hope that the various State Young Democrat Committees as well as the Western Young Democrats will not be misled by these resolutions. They support the President in his decisions on NATO, Cuba, and South Vietnam and disassociate themselves from these three extreme leftwing resolutions.

Keene, N.H., August 21.—The Keene State College

HON. JAMES C. CLEVELAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 21, 1961

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker,

work the city of the State of New

on a small island in the State of

of Keene, N.H., is the only one

any corner of the State of New

There is a small island in the

teams of young men who are

compete for the title of the

gion's title of the State of

sort of this is the only one

event for the State of New

championships have never been

more so in the State of New

As Keene, N.H., is the only

of her efforts and those of the

member American Legion, Keene

Post No. 1, is making a small

baseball. It is a small town,

town, a small town, and it is

by hours and years of hard

work.

Mr. Speaker, the Keene State

has sponsored the drive to the

Special thanks go to the Keene

Evening Sentinel, Keene's

newspaper and one of New Hampshire's

most distinguished journals, who

suggested the series idea some

ago. The idea was taken to heart by

Karl Underwood, Jr., former

commander and now head of Legion

baseball in New Hampshire. Through

Underwood's efforts, aided by

comrades of the Legion, too

numerous to mention by name

has made this dream

a reality.

The end result, now only a few

days away, will, obviously, be

one of the biggest promotional

planks for itself. Keene and

New Hampshire and Legion

baseball will all prosper

in the spotlight of national

attention.

Releases from the publicity

committee are coming regularly

to more than 110

television stations, newspapers, an American Legion baseball team throughout the United States. Some 30,000 fans are expected to see the actual playoffs in Keene.

But in all the excitement surrounding this great, typically "American" event, some may lose sight of the simple fact behind Legion baseball: the teaching of our youth.

In Keene or Peoria or San Francisco, thousands of young Americans regularly take to the sandlots and green cover diamonds to play baseball. They are helped by hundreds of legionnaires who serve after years on a volunteer basis, receiving no pay for their work. This is an invaluable lesson in team spirit, loyalty, and the will to win and win well. The dear quality of losing to lose and lose gracefully, the value of competition, teamwork, and physical fitness are things which will be a new experience just as much, and more, than the national publicity which surrounds the event. These things, I believe, benefit the Nation.

The elimination process among 13 teams in the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, the Canal Zone, and District of Columbia, this is the time the Keene team has played in before. I might add, it is now pretty wrapped up. For the eight regular seasons, Keene now waits. My God, the State waits. Tomorrow, and will be in the competition and are alike with experience they will not long forget.

Members of teams knocked off early in the competition, and their supporters will find a host of interesting places to watch the action in Keene.

The only proper place on a relatively level area, but the area in general is a bit of the verdant rolling country way on the Connecticut River Valley. A major attraction in the Keene area is Greenmount at North Point, with its magnificent collection of locomotives and cars of yesteryear. Daily excursions run of nearly a score of miles are available.

The Monadnock region—southeast corner of New Hampshire, has a colorful lakes and ponds, 15 thousand over 1,000 feet, capped by more than 2,100 feet Mount Monadnock and a dozen State parks.

Within short driving distance is perhaps the most inspiring war museum in the world, the Cathedral of the Peace, an outdoor place of worship.

For those willing to venture off into the Granite State, New Hampshire celebrated Dartmouth Lake. Our region is just to the north of Keene is a trip of just over 100 miles to Hilton Beach on the Atlantic, or into heartland of the mighty White Mountains in the upper half of the Washington, at 8,388 feet, is the all peaks in northeastern North America stands as a sovereign sentinel and approaches to the faded north of New Hampshire.

It boasts the first passenger railroad in the world. Other New Hampshire upstate rides include a trolley in Keene, Rosh, gondolas at Wildcat.

have transported passengers, cargo, or both, to or between Cuban ports and to ships of ship proprietors who or which have caused any ship to serve Cuba. I gave notice on Thursday last that I would introduce on Monday legislation to accomplish these recommendations of the American Legion.

In account of the death of our distinguished colleague, Mr. Leon Gavin of Pennsylvania, I was not able to introduce the bill to effectuate such end yesterday. I do so today and commend this proposal for the thoughtful consideration of the President, the Secretary of State, and the Congress and the country. My bill which I have offered today provides as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) it shall be unlawful for all vessels owned by any individual, company, corporation, or other association (American or foreign) owning any vessel used for the transportation of persons or property to or from, or between points within, Cuba (other than United States installations in Cuba), during any period when Cuba is Communist-dominated, to enter any port of the United States at any time; (b) it shall be unlawful for any vessel which has been used for the transportation of persons or property to or from, or between points within, Cuba (other than United States installations in Cuba), during any period when Cuba is Communist-dominated, to enter any port of the United States at any time. Any vessel which enters a port of the United States in violation of this subsection shall be subject to a penalty of not more than \$100,000, which penalty shall be a lien upon the vessel and such vessel may be seized therefor in any district court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which the vessel may be found.

(c) For the purposes of subsections (a) and (b) of this section, Cuba shall be deemed to be Communist-dominated from the effective date of this Act until the date of publication in the Federal Register of a proclamation issued by the President of the United States stating that Cuba is not Communist-dominated.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any individual who acts or has acted as master or crew member of any vessel described in the first section of this Act to act as master of any vessel engaged in a port of the United States. Whoever violates this section shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

SEC. 3. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall take effect as of the thirtieth day following the date of enactment of this Act.

(MR. LINDSAY (at the request of Mr. HATTIN) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous material.)

(MR. LINDSAY'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.)

HOWARD JOHNSON ON RELIEF— ARA RIDES HERD AGAIN

(MR. WIDNALL (at the request of Mr. HATTIN) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous material.)

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, the Area Redevelopment Administration on September 15, 1963, announced a new

industrial loan of \$1,275,000 toward building a motel in Carolina, Puerto Rico. This continued the disregard of the expressed intent of Congress that has been evidenced many times by that administration prior to this.

This loan, representing 40 percent of the project cost, is to the Howard Johnson Motor Lodge, Inc., an organization which is building motels and restaurants all over the country without any Government assistance. To the best of my knowledge, it has had no credit problems and has shown no signs of bashfulness in establishing itself in any spot where the tourist dollar beckons. This is a classic example of the Area Redevelopment Administration's willingness to ignore the expressed intent of Congress regarding the operation of the depressed areas program.

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee in its report on the proposed new ARA authorization bill, S. 1163, issued a warning to the Area Redevelopment Administration to go slow on loans to motels, hotels and similar tourist facilities. The House Banking and Currency Committee, when it considered S. 1163, was emphatic in its majority report when it stated that "considerable doubt" had been raised about motel projects and the House committee by its action cut off all future loans to hotels, motels and nursing homes.

Why should the American taxpayers subsidize Howard Johnson's at a low 4-percent interest rate in an island economy featured already by tax concessions to lure business? If Puerto Rico qualifies for area redevelopment aid, there can be no objection to a sound program that will provide the maximum number of jobs. There must certainly be far more worthy projects for Puerto Rico. If not, this could be a deliberate attempt to vet rid of present appropriated funds so that the agency can cry about its need.

Only a short time ago ARA provided an industrial loan for an expanded clay plant totaling \$670,000 in Rio Piedras, P.R. The agency estimated that 2,051 indirect and direct jobs would be promoted. This is at a rate of \$302 per job in terms of the Federal contribution, since the ARA loan amounts to 40.7 percent of total cost. Yet this new motel project would create only 300 jobs at a rate of \$16,021 per job in terms of the Federal contribution.

This is not only ridiculous economics, it flies in the face of clear congressional directive. In the Senate report the committee specifically states that motel loans should not exceed the cost per job of other types of projects assisted. This ARA loan multiplies the cost 20 times the cost of other jobs in Puerto Rico. The Senate committee also stated that a higher Federal cost ratio would only be justified in a case where tourism had not previously been important to the area. Who can maintain that tourism has not been important to Puerto Rico?

This action on the part of the Area Redevelopment Administration betrays the position of the Kennedy administration. It indicates that the provision striking out hotels and motels in the new House version of the Senate bill, which

was put in as a sop to critics and to avoid the civil rights question on public accommodations, is dead. The administration obviously expects it to be dropped in any conference between the House and the Senate.

In fact, if you take the majority report's interpretation of the motel amendment, even passage of this provision would be meaningless. According to the majority report, the amendment "does not, of course, apply retroactively, to interfere with the completion of any such facility for which the ARA has already received an application." In other words, as long as an application is in, regardless of approval, the ARA is free to work its will. In light of this inexcusable "tourist" motel project in Puerto Rico, the next 2 years will be no vacation for the American taxpayer.

WE SHOULD SHARE NUCLEAR ARMS WITH OUR ALLIES

(MR. FINDLEY (at the request of Mr. HATTIN) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous material.)

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, if I were a Member of the Senate, I would oppose the test ban treaty in its present form. My negative attitude is shared by many of my colleagues in the House. Some of them are speaking up, but others, for a variety of reasons, tell me they feel they should be silent at this time.

In fact, based on my survey, I predict the treaty would be rejected if ratification were up to the House instead of the Senate.

For several reasons, I consider it to be against the interests of the United States.

No. 1. A total ban on atmospheric testing is not necessary in order to safeguard public health.

Natural decay of radioactive fallout in the atmosphere is sufficient to permit adequate testing—for both military and peaceful purposes—by the world's leading powers.

No. 2. The treaty will impede development and application of nuclear power for peaceful purposes.

Peaceful uses have been almost completely neglected in the test ban debate. The potential for good is impressive. Up to now, we have had but a glimpse of the wonderful ways in which nuclear power can benefit mankind in a nonmilitary way.

For example, nuclear explosive can be useful in excavation, propulsion, space and weather activities, in medical and botanical advancement.

In a sense we are looking at the prize here in nuclear development. We have produced raw or "dirty" explosives. Fast research, experimentation and testing are needed to refine this power.

The treaty would retard this refinement, if not prevent it altogether. It would block many peaceful uses.

No. 3. The treaty is a military disadvantage to the United States. I support opinion on this point. The treaty is out to give us peace for peace's sake over the military implications. Why